FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JULY 1984

Israel

At the conclusion of the Knesset elections, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir renewed his call for a national unity government, Jerusalem radio reported. He said that such a move would respond to the people's desire for unity but disclosed, however, that some parties, whose support would constitute a Knesset majority, have already agreed in principle to join a Likud-led coalition government. He expressed the hope that he will be able to form a government within a few days. A Morasha Party spokesman cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said that the chances of establishing a national unity government do not appear to be very good and that his party favors joining a Likud coalition, while not ruling out participation with the Alignment. The paper also reported that Yahad leader 'Ezer Weizman expressed his support for the establishment of a national unity government, even if his party were not included. He added that he will not support either of the two major blocs in their bid to form a coalition because the nation must unite. Meanwhile, the paper reported that an official of the Mapam faction of the Alignment stressed his group's "complete opposition" to the idea of a national unity government, even with the Alignment at its head.

Responding to early election results, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that he will attempt to establish a "broad-based government, according to an agreed-upon plan" and that coalition contacts have already been made, Jerusalem radio reported. National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg is scheduled to meet with Shamir on 24 July and has already been contacted by Alignment leaders in connection with coalition discussions, the radio added. Burg has suggested the establishment of a bloc with the other religious parties, an idea that received positive responses from those parties, Morasha, Agudat Yisra'el, and Shas.

Lebanon

Following recent clashes in the hills south of Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio announced that the Lebanese Forces and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) have agreed to fully abide by the cease-fire in the mountain area and to withdraw from newly established "conspicuous" positions. Earlier, Prime Minister Rashid Karami told Beirut radio that he hopes the security plan will be implemented in the mountain area this week. As for the return of Christian refugees to their homes in the Ash-Shuf mountains, Government Minister Camille Sham'un disclosed that he has reached an understanding with PSP leader Walid Junblatt regarding the return of all the evacuees, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

In the northern city of Tripoli, renewed clashes between rival factions ended after the northern coordination committee secured a cease-fire agreement, Beirut radio noted. The Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP), which was recently involved in clashes with Sulayman Franjiyah's militia south of Tripoli, has elected a new leader, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. 'Isam al-Mahayiri, who replaces In'am Ra'd, is the first Syrian national to lead the party and his election reflects Syria's intention to enable Muslims to outnumber Christians in the SSNP, according to informed sources cited by the radio.

Western Sahara

Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who delivered a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, Nouakchott radio reported. According to Algiers radio, this visit is related to the situation created by Morocco, which has accused Mauritania of being a base for Polisario fighters. Morocco is using recent Polisario attacks as a pretext to expand the conflict, the radio added. Meanwhile, the Moroccan paper *L'OPINION*, cited by MAP, responded to the "frivolous" aspects of the contention by APS that Morocco's warning to Mauritania was a "maneuver" designed to "deceive" public opinion. Morocco could have pursued the Polisario "mercenaries" or could have launched preemptive strikes, the paper noted, and the Moroccan press has often pointed out the existence of "mercenaries" on Mauritanian territory, a fact confirmed by Mauritanian opposition figures.

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AFP: New Government Offensive in Logar Valley

BK241116 Hong Kong AFP in English 1043 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 24 (AFP) — Soviet and Afghan troops have mounted a new offensive on Logar Valley, some 50 kms (30 miles) south of Kabul, after massive bombing raids on local villages that have caused heavy civilian losses, Western diplomats here said today. "A major offensive is underway" and troops from Ghazni Province are reported to have headed north to join up with forces moving south of Kabul, the sources said. Helicopter activity out of Kabul airport in Logar direction has been heavy following repeated guerrilla strikes in the area, they said.

Afghan resistance sources in Peshawar, northern Pakistan, recently reported a modification in the Soviet strategy, which is aimed at hitting guerrilla bases around the capital to keep up the momentum of attacks on rebel positions in the Panjsher Valley, northern Afghanistan, last April.

The diplomats said there had been a number of bombing raids on villages in the Logar Valley last week with reported "heavy casualties of civilian life." Exact losses in the operation were not given. They also reported that Kabul airport came under rebels attack on the night of July 16 resulting slight damage to the runway. It was followed by heavy fighting in several Kabul districts next day, they said, adding that at least two Soviet soldiers of unidentified rank were killed by guerrillas in Darul Aman area on the outskirts of the capital.

The areas in the north are continuing to attract the regime's attention, as part of the Soviet policy to flush out guerrillas before the advent of winter, it was judged here.

State-run Radio Kabul, quoting the official BAKHTAR news agency, has reported recent "successful security operations" in Logar, Faryab, Laghman, Badakhshan, Baghlan and Konduz. The agency also confirmed that there had been trouble in eastern Paktia Province, abutting Pakistan, where an Afghan Army unit in Zazi Meyean had been besieged by guerrillas for about two months, according to diplomatic and resistance sources.

While troop movements were reported in several parts of the northern areas, there was heavy artillery bombardment of southern Shomali with air raids and shelling of two mountain passes, Gol Darreh and Shakar Darreh, causing "heavy casualties," the sources said.

Another Afghan region, Hasan Khel, located close to Pakistani border in the troubled Paktia Province, has also been under siege for the past three weeks, diplomatic sources said. Mujahidin fighters active in this area were blocking roads to Zazi Meydan despite interdiction of their supply lines by government forces, they added.

As mopping-up operations continued in other guerrilla strongholds such as Herat, which borders Iran, the Afghan Army chief of staff, General Nazar Mohammad, flew to Moscow along with three other senior officials on an unspecified mission, it was learnt. The officers left two days after Afghan leader Babrak Karmal reached Moscow on July 9 for an unspecified period of medical treatment.

However, Communications Minister Aslam Watanjar, who had reportedly been shot by Defence Minister General Abdol Qader, was last week seen in public, "apparently fit," diplomats said. They said that rumours still persisted that there had been a "violent dispute" between the two ministers at a meeting earlier this month, in which "guns were drawn."

Karmal Congratulates Polish Leaders on 40th Anniversary

LD220613 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 21, BAKHTAR: A congratulatory message of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA CC Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of People's Republic of Poland and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, was sent to Warsaw on the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth today.

The message emphasising the new substance of fraternal relations and friendly mutual cooperation between the people, parties, and governments of the two countries indicates that these relations actually reflect the ideals of Afghan and Polish masses and would develop ever more stronger to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

The message expresses confidence that under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the fraternal people of Poland would achieve ever further successes in the social, economic and political spheres.

Meanwhile another message was sent to Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland by Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA on the same occasion.

Security Forces Report Successful Operations

Herat Rebels Crushed

LD212016 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] The BIA correspondent, quoting a spokesman of the security forces, reports that as a result of the successful operations recently mounted in the environs of Herat Province by the militant security forces, 33 rebels, including 3 of their ringleaders, Sofi Abdol Hamid Nawin, Mohammad, and Hamid, were crushed. Twenty-nine various weapons, 1 American heavy machine gun, one DShK, and 7 antitank mines were seized from them; and two of their hideouts, including a weapons and ammunition depot, were destroyed.

More Rebels, Weapons Seized

LD230657 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jul BAKHTAR: As a result of successful operations carried out recently by militant security forces in Andkhvoy district of Faryab Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed and three of their leaders along with 10 weapons were captured, according to a source from the province's security forces.

According to another report, recently in operations by security forces in Chemtal district, Balkh Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed. One of their leaders, Sakhi Baghi, was captured, and a quantity of weapons and ammunition were seized.

Similarly, a number of rebels were crushed in the course of successful operations by the vigilant security forces in Qandahar Province. Three of the rebels, together with one vehicle containing weapons, ammunition, and medicine, were seized. Four vehicles carrying weapons and ammunition were destroyed.

Likewise, as a result of operations in Shin Ghazak area of Helmand Province, a number of armed rebels, who were disrupting the lives of the noble people of that area and were engaging in terror and piunder, were crushed.

Also, as a result of operations by the vigilant security forces in Laghman and Nangarhar Provinces, a number of armed rebels were crushed, and a number of them along with weapons and ammunition were captured.

'Heavy Blows' Struck

LD240653 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 22, BAKHTAR: The security force of the DRA are striking heavy blows on the counter-revolutionaries throughout Afghanistan.

In successful operations carried out by the security forces in the provinces of Konarha, Farah, Takhar, Kapisa, Parwan, Faryab and the districts of Shakar Dara and Khak-e-Jabbar of Kabol Province, many counter-revolutionaries and their two ringleaders Mulawi Alahdad and Ahmadulah were killed.

A large quantity of heavy and light arms, thousands of bullets and leaflets which show their links with bandits outside Afghanistan were seized from them.

According to another report, in an operation carried out by the security forces of Sheberghan, the center of Jowzjun Province, in Bagh and Bostan, Akhtachi, Deh Pakhti Khana, and Andkhui district, 200 counter-revolutionaries belonging to the so-called Jamiat-e-Islami and Harakat-e Islami bands were crushed, and 70 of them including their ringleader, named Khlil, were arrested.

Over 40 thousand bullets and assorted weapons such as rocket launchers, anti-tank rockets and machine guns were seized from them. A number of their hideouts were destroyed in this operation.

Western Media Said Mum on Hijacker's Execution

LD240710 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Kabul, July 22, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BIA writes:

The execution of Salamullah Alamgir, a hijacker of the Pakistan International Airlines B720 aircraft to Kabul International Airport in March 1981 and assassin of an innocent person in Kabul, proved once again the fact that nothing is more predominant than the rule of law in the revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Western news media which has accused the Afghan authorities for giving refuge to Alamgir has cowardly kept itself silent vis-a-vis the logical action of trial and execution of Alamgir.

The reasons for their cold reaction and silence are obvious. Firstly, the accusation made by the Western countries against the Afghan authorities for giving asylum to Alamgir proved to be false and their slanders brought them nothing but ignominy.

Secondly, the agents of imperialism feel ashamed of their sinister action of making Afghanistan a scapegoat of somebody else's crime and hatching the plot of hijacking an Ariana Afghan airlines plane from Kandahar airport to Pakistan.

Thirdly, the execution of Salamullah Alamgir by the Afghan side coincides with the Pakistani Government's giving refuge to a group of separatist terrorists who hijacked an Indian Airlines plane to Lahore on its flight from Srinagar to Delhi during the first week of ths month. This clearly shows that Pakistan is behind the scene of provoking secessionist movement by the Punjab terrorists in India and flagrantly violates the international conventions. This is similar to the policy of state terrorism followed by the Reagan administration, which is patronising General Ziaul Haq's military regime.

The policy of the DRA based on the observance of international law was quite clear right from the beginning when the Pakistani plane was hijacked to Kabul airport, but the Pakistani authorities fell short of understanding it.

Mujahidin Commanders Discuss Losses in Panjsher

BK201548 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 20 Jul 84

[By Sami Zubeiri]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 20 (AFP) -- In a devastating campaign to eliminate resistance around the strategic Panjsher Valley in northern Afghanistan, Soviet and Afghan forces killed about 700 civilians in Baghlan Province in massive bombings in May and June, two guerrillas commanders told reporters here today.

Commander Haji Mohammed Rasheed, 40, and Mohammed Umar Tasmeem, 41, also alleged that 50 casualties resulted from

the use of chemical gas, and accused the opposing forces of dropping fragmentation bombs.

Bombing raids began May 14, soon after the seventh Soviet invasion of the northern Panjsher Valley in April, and continued until the end of June, 26, the commanders told reporters. More than 1,000 houses were razed in the Dahaneh-ye Ghowri area, one of the best organised resistance centres laying 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the main highway leading to the Soviet Union, they said.

Leaflets dropped from planes said the population was being punished for helping the forces of guerrilla leader Ahmad Shah Masud in the Panjsher Valley.

The commanders said that if the area fell to the Russians it would take the guerrillas 15 days more to reach their bases in northern areas of Badakhshan, Konduz, Takhar, (Mazar-e-Sharif) and Samangan.

Commander Tasmeem said mujahidin had captured 27 enemy vehicles in ambushes on the highway prior to the raids. His centre, he said, had 4,400 mujahidin and could raise another 10,000 in case of emergency.

Commander Tasmeem said that in the market town of Dahaneh-ye Ghowri, inhabited by 2,000 Afghan families, 500 shops had been totally destroyed. Casualties were estimated at more than 700, he said, adding that some 300 bodies had been buried by the mujahidin in his presence.

Seven of 22 mujahidin centres in the area were destroyed, causing heavy losses to the resistance, he admitted. Harvested crops have been burned and at least 10,000 head of cattle were killed in the bombing, which had created an acute food shortage in the area, the rebel leader said.

To support his charges of chemical weapons, the commander said that 50 bodies recovered from one big house near the mountains were "all blackened" with no visible injuries. The skin had become pulp and layers would come out if touched, he said. Commander Rasheed said he had seen a device of some sort dropped by parachute which on landing emitted a cloud of off-white smoke. He was about 400 to 500 meters (yards) away, but had developed nausea and giddiness. "I am still not fully recovered," he said.

The commanders expected another offensive as part of the Soviet strategy to hit major guerrilla bases to inflict maximum losses in the areas in the north of the country.

SPA: Chemical Use Alleged

LD212058 Riyadh SPA in English 1216 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 21, SPA — Nearly 50 Afghan people were killed late last month when the Soviet-Afghan government forces used chemical gas in Aseewan Village of Afghanistan's Baghlan Province, the daily *PAKISTAN TIMES* reported today.

The daily quoted mujahidin sources as saying that nearly 4,400 mujahidin had been providing tough resistance at Dahne-Ghori front in the province which faced seven attacks ever since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979.

Despite seven attacks, the Soviets have failed to make any dent in the mujahidin controlled front of Dahne-Ghori.

The report said the Soviets had combed the front and its surrounding villages from May 14 to June 26, killing about 700 people and destroying 1,000 houses and 10,000 heads of cattle.

On the other hand, the AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY said mujahidin commander in Parwan Province, Obaidullah Niazi was killed on July 8 while fighting communist forces near Bagram air base.

Mujahidin Said To Have Shot Down Two Planes

LD232228 Riyadh SPA in English 1910 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 23, SPA — Afghan mujahidin have shot down two more planes as the Soviet-Afghan government troops tried to break the freedom fighters' siege of the Zazi cantonment of Paktia Province, which had entered its eighth week.

The agency Afghan press reported that mujahidin had foiled all the rescue operations made by the Soviet Karmal continent to feed the besieged troops at Zazi cantonment.

Sixteen mujahidin were killed by the Soviet bombing and shelling of the area, it said.

Nearly 50 Soviet officers and 1,000 Karmal troops have been besieged in the cantonment, it added.

Tehran Arabic Reports Explosions in Kabul

GF231705 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from Kabul stated that the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have detonated a number of explosives at the assembly points of the agents of the ruling regime in Afghanistan in Kabul and have killed a number of them.

On the other hand, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have besieged a military camp of the invading Soviet and the Babrak Karmal forces in [name indistinct] region in Paktia Province, eastern Afghanistan.

There are about 50 Soviet officers and 1,000 members of the Karmal regime forces stationed in the abovementioned camp.

Continuing Reportage on Situation in Punjab

Parliament Discusses White Paper

BK241024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Both the houses of Parliament have begun a discussion on the White Paper on Punjab. In the Lok Sabha, the motion was moved by the home minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, while in the Rajya Sabha, it was moved by the minister of state for home, Mr Venkatasubbaiah.

Initiating the discussion in the Lok Sabha, Mr Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Communist Party of India-Marxist, said that the White Paper does not present the complete fact. He alleged that it conceals more than it reveals. He wanted to know how terrorists could acquire and smuggle arms into holy places, including the Golden Temple. Mr Chakraborty felt that the problem could have been solved much earlier if the government wanted.

Initiating the discussion in the Rajya Sabha, Mr L.K. Advani, Baharatiya Janata Party, said the White Paper was neither comprehensive nor candid. While maintaining that the Army action was inevitable, Mr Advani said government should have acted much before. He blamed the Akali Dal for changing its stand very often during the tripartite talks. Speaking about the reference to foreign hands in the White Paper, Mr Advani said the names of the foreign agencies should have been revealed. He also demanded that the minutes of the secret meeting between the Akali Dal and the government should be placed on the table of the house. A similar demand was made in the Lok Sabha also by the opposition. The debate is continuing.

Punjab Termed 'Terrorist-Affected'

BK231600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Punjab has been declared as a terrorist-affected area. As per the recent ordinance, the state has been divided into three judicial zones for speedy trial of terrorists. Each zone will have a special court for trying offenses specified in the ordinance. The courts will be set up at Jullundur, Patiala, and Ferozepore.

An official communique issued this evening says that the declaration comes into immediate effect and will remain in force for the next 6 months. The Jullundur judicial zone will cover the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Amritsar, and Gurdaspur. The Pattiala zone will cover the districts of Patiala, Ropar, Ludhiana and Sangrur. The Ferozepore zone will comprise the districts of Ferozepore, Bhatinda, and Faridkot.

Nihang Chief on Canal Breach

BK231632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] In Punjab, flow of water to the breach at the Bhakra main canal will be stopped completely by tomorrow morning. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that dewatering of the site will begin in the afternoon.

The Nihang [Sikh temple guard] chief, Baba Santa Singh, has described the breaching of the canal as antinational. Speaking to our Amritsar correspondent, the baba urged the government to give deterrent punishment to those who committeed the crime.

An opposition member drew the attention of the Lok Sabha to the breach of the main Bhakra canal. Condemning the act, the speaker observed that some traitors still appeared to be active. He said the breach has caused considerable loss to the people in Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The crops have been badly damaged and there is acute shortage of water, he added.

Meanwhile, 11 more persons suspected to be terrorists have been apprehended by the security forces in the state since yesterday. The spokesman said that nine of them have been rounded up in connection with the breach in the Bhakra main canal.

Water From Canal Stopped

BK240918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] In Punjab, the flow of water in the breached Bhakra main canal has been totally stopped at (Lohand) regulator from this morning. An official spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that the water will reach zero level at the site of the breach within an hour from now. The work on the construction of temporary bund [embankment] to prevent the rain and floodwaters from disrupting the repair work is to start this afternoon.

The annual university examinations in Punjab and the union territory of Chandigarh are continuing uninterrupted. Our Chandigarh correspondent, who visited some of the examination centers in the city today, found that the candidates were willingly cooperating with the officials on duty in the process of identification and carrying out physical search.

Curfew Declared in Hyderabad Following Group Clashes

BK231606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Curfew has been clamped in the old city of Hyderabad from 1800 this evening for an indefinite period. Giving this information to our correspondent, a police spokesman said it is imposed following clashes between two groups. The curfew will remain in force in 18 police station areas.

Situation 'Peaceful'

BK240721 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The situation in the curfew-bound localities of the old city of Hyderabad is under control. The city police commissioner said about 100 people have been arrested. Police patrolling is on in the affected areas.

'Indefinite Curfew' Extended

BK240855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] In Hyderabad old city, indefinite curfew has been extended in six more police station limits. The city police commissioner informed that there was no incident in the curfew-bound area and the situation is peaceful. In view of the curfew, the state government has closed all the schools in the twin cities today and tomorrow. The state road transport corporation buses are plying normally following withdrawal of the strike by its employees.

Police Foil Extremist Attack in Tripura

BK231608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] In Tripura, police foiled an attempt by extremists to loot the (Takarjala) police station in Agartala this morning. The police exchanged fire for about an hour with a gang of about 20 extremists who were using sophisticated weapons. The extremists later escaped under the cover of firing. The police said there were no casualties on either side. Intensive combing operations are on in the area. Other police outposts and camps have been alerted.

Injuries From Extremist Encounter

BK241254 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] In Tripura, four persons, including two policemen, were injured in an encounter with extremists. According to agency reports, they fired on the escort car of the State Assembly deputy speaker, Mr Bimal Sinha, and stormed at the police outpost in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission complex at Baramula. Senior police officials have rushed to the spot with reinforcements.

Manipur Bill Bans Strikes in Essential Services

BK211125 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] The Manipur essential services maintenance bill, 1984, has been passed by the State Assembly. It seeks to prohibit strikes in certain essential services including transport and water supply. The bill also provides for penalty to those lending financial support to the strikers and prohibits lay off of certain establishments connected with production. The chief minister, Mr Rishang Keishing, expressed confidence that the bill will enable the government to maintain essential services against strikes. Opposition members described the bill as antipeople and antiworker and staged a walkout.

Srinagar Policemen Suspended After Airbus Hijacking

BK240942 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Ten police officials of Jammu and Kashmir who were on duty for preboard passengers' screening at Srinagar airport on the 5th of this month when hijacking of an Indian Airlines' airbus took place have been suspended. This was stated in the Rajya Sabha today by the minister of tourism and civil aviation, Mr Khursheed Alam Khan.

THE STATESMAN Discusses Pakistani 'Ingenuity'

BK221439 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Jul 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Blowing Hot And Cold"]

[Text] Formally, at least, India's relations with Pakistan seem to be looking up. The foreign secretary's visit to Islamabad is said to have made some progress in talks on institutional arrangements to strengthen the peace. Mr H.K.L. Bhagat's discussions with Raja Zafarul Haq have resulted in an agreement on exchanging correspondents and avoiding hostile propaganda in the media. The process may have been carried forward by the more recent meeting of the South Asian Regional Cooperation, and especially during the bilateral talks between the External Affairs Minister and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The improved outlook may explain why the White Paper on the Punjab crisis refrains from specifically mentioning the encouragement that the terrorists are bound to have derived from grossly slanted broadcasts on Pakistani radio and TV; even the source of a large number of sophisticated weapons and the suspected Pakistani connexion of certain self-styled leaders of the "Khalistan" movement may have been played down in the interests of subcontinental rapprochement.

But it may be difficult to maintain this indulgence in the face of General Ziaul Haq's curious ambivalence. For instance, the implications of his promise not to do anything "in favour of or against the Sikhs or India" are far from reassuring; nor is there much comfort in the protestation that if Pakistan intended mischief it would support 100 million Indian Muslims rather than 12 million Sikhs. The shades of meaning in the general's ostensibly innocuous observations cannot be ignored; they suggest neither a sympathetic appreciation of New Delhi's difficulties in Punjab nor a constructive response to Indian overtures. The doubts that are bound to arise will also encourage speculation about his motives in not only not sending back the hijackers but also in delaying their trial. Islamabad may well have received a number of petitions from expatriate Sikhs, but it is impossible not to interpret General Zia's prevarication in the light of Pakistan's earlier handling of similar offenders. The dangerous calumny of Muslims' being "massacred" in India will only strengthen reservations about his good faith. It bears recalling in this context that some weeks ago the general was prepared to concede that the Amritsar terrorists might have obtained smuggled arms from across the border. But he has now taken refuge in the theory that these weapons belonged to Pakistani troops who surrendered in the Bangladesh war.

Such ingenuity may even prompt misgivings about the validity of the agreement reached between the two information ministers. The Indian media, especially the press, is on the whole restrained and responsible on bilateral issues, often even tending to blame New Delhi for the continuing estrangement. In contrast, Pakistani newspapers, radio and TV never fail to strike a militant

posture; frequently, as during the Army operation against the Golden Temple, they indulge in offensively malicious propaganda. The accord with Raja Zafarul Haq was welcome because of his assurance of a more positive attitude. Information ministers are not normally expected to make such promises, but in Pakistan, it is the minister who decides what the electronic and, to a large extent, even the print media say. But it is precisely because of this extent of official control that the agreement's relevance will be questioned. If the president of Pakistan makes insinuating and objectionable remarks, it should surprise no one if the tame media follow suit.

Zia Reiterates Government Policy on Elections

BK231718 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that the elections will be free, fair, and impartial so that honest and qualified persons could come forward to run the administration of the country. He was talking to newsmen at the airport this evening on his arrival in Karachi for a 2-day visit. The president categorically stated that the people would be elected in the right sense and would not be selected. Answering a question, he said the electioneering will be limited to 4 to 5 weeks. He said the election program will be announced quite early. Answering another question, the president said that although the instructions have been sent to the Election Commission, it is the responsibility of the government to determine the eligibility of candidates. He said he hoped the electioneering should be free of demonstrations, violence, and disturbances because Pakistan is an Islamic and developing country. He said institutions have been given greater importance than personalities because persons come and go. He said the government is trying to put Pakistan on the right path with (?Islamic) spirit.

President Zia's Speech at Majlis Opening Session

Part I

GF211430 Karachi DAWN in English 15 Jul 84 p 6

[Excerpts] Islamabad, July 14: Following is the English rendering of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's opening speech at the 10th session of Majlis-i-Shoora:

As I consider the Majlis an important institution my today's speech will cover topics relating to the internal as well as external situation. And I hope while it will help you to know the government's policy, the government will also take advantage of your insight from the discussion on the points of my speech.

The first few points are about the foreign policy. As you are aware, during the last few years the international situation has been unfavourable and notwithstanding good tidings which have been published by different media from time to time, the tension between the nations of the world has been mounting. At the international level, the atmosphere of mistrust still prevails between the two superpowers and the race for atomic weapons is going on. In this situation we consider that the welfare of Pakistan lies in staying aloof from the mutual rivalries of the superpowers and in strengthening bilateral relations with them.

We are happy that by the grace of God we have been successful in pursuing this policy. Notwithstanding some ups and downs in our relations with the USA, our friendly ties with that country are very strong and have further deepened in recent years. Similarly, with the Soviet Union which is our great neighbour, our bilateral links are very cordial.

During the last few years, our bilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union has increased. Trade has expanded and many delegations have been exchanged. There is no major difference between us on any issue except on Afghanistan.

Moreover, we are cooperating with all those countries on individual as well as collective bases who can play pivotal role in reducing international tension and strengthening international peace. I feel happy and satisfied to state that, though on a limited scale, we are maintaining a regular contact at the highest possible level with the peace-loving countries and while strengthening our bilateral relations with them, we are also endeavouring to strengthen international peace and regional stability.

As you know recently six foreign dignitaries visited Pakistan one after the other which was part of our efforts to have contacts with these countries. These visits have proved very fruitful from the bilateral and international view point and had far-reaching effects. If is all due to the blessing and kindness of Allah.

A look at the geo-political surroundings of Pakistan will show that a superpower was our neighbour on the northwest while on our western border Iran was passing through an Islamic revolution and a little farther, in the same area, Iran and Iraq were fighting with each other. On our eastern frontier, our neighbour is seized with its internal crisis. We earnestly pray that they may get over their problems as early as possible.

In the context of overall situation, it would be seen that by the grace of Allah the position enjoyed by Pakistan is definitely due to our successful foreign policy. We have been successfully pursuing our policy for which one cannot but thank God, and appreciate the efforts of Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the valuable cooperation of the federal councillors.

As I have said many a time, our foreign policy is based on three basic principles. As a Muslim country, one of the important pillars of foreign policy is to have close relations with the Muslim countries, particularly with the Middle Eastern Muslim states. Here without differentiating between the Muslim countries, and I hope I will not be misunderstood, I wish to state that while we want to have close relations with all the Muslim countries, as an important pillar of our foreign policy, we specially want strong friendly ties with those Muslim countries which are geographically placed close to us. About them I often say: "We are the backyard to the Gulf". Thus along with the Islamic relations we have closer geographical links with them, we are a source of strength to each other.

During the last few years the efforts which Pakistan has made to promote the unity of the Muslim ummah within the Organisation of Islamic Conference have been appreciated throughout the Muslim world. Inshallah, Pakistan will maintain its Islamic posture forever, inside or outside the country.

Our relations with the nonaligned countries is another important pillar of our foreign policy. As you know we joined the Non-aligned Movement just a few years ago and like every new entrant we are very keen to make the movement successful. We are strictly following the non-aligned policy and are trying to promote cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

The third important pillar of our foreign policy is friendship with China of which we are proud from the core of our heart. China is not only our trusted and reliable friend but is playing an

important role in strengthening Pakistan. Our bilateral ties with this great neighbour are becoming stronger day-by-day.

A general view of these relations will show that Pakistan is not only conscious of its geographical position but being an honourable and responsible peoples she is playing its role most successfully on regional and international level. But we are sorry that notwithstanding our individual efforts as well as those of the ummah peace committee the war between Iran and Iraq is continuing. As a Muslim and neighbouring country we feel sorry over this bloody conflict and we pray for its early end. May God accept our prayers. Amen. In this respect I wish to state that we have close relations with Iran which is our neighbour. We also have close and old relations with Iraq because of her being an Islamic country but in spite of that these two friends have criticised Pakistan's policy. Iran complains that Pakistan is not helping it properly, while Iraq blames that Pakistan was leaning towards Iran. Reactions of this nature only show that Pakistan is pursuing a neutral policy.

As far as Iran and Iraq are concerned, since we are not only a member of the Islamic Ummah Peace Committee, but also an Islamic state of which we are proud, it has been our endeavour and my personal efforts too, to find some means of bringing about reconciliation between Iran and Iraq. The attention of these two friends should be invited to the fact that war is ruining both of them and it will benefit none except the anti-Islamic elements. However, as you know whenever Iran has blamed Iraq of indulging in some sort of gas warfare of which we have no evidence still we have criticised this action.

We have always tried to impress upon Iraq and Iran that you may fight a war because Islamic history is full of gallant wars, and our history is a witness that Muslims are not cowards but why bomb the civilian areas. Our advice has however not been quite effective. By the grace of Allah the efforts of the UN secretary general are bearing fruit which is also a step forward.

Both Iran and Iraq have agreed to accept the posting of observers and I hope this will be the first step towards achieving peace. If hostilities between Iran and Iraq end we will have no complaint against either Iran or Iraq for not accepting our or the peace committee's requests to end the war. On the other hand if any effort succeeds in this direction we would be too happy. On many occasions I have been asked if there was any solution of this conflict. Having been personally associated with the problem my reaction has been that prayers alone can resolve it.

We wish that God may enable both Islamic countries to resolve their differences to end this war. Another war which pinches us directly is raging in Afghanistan where the Afghan mujahideen are fighting for their freedom in pathetic conditions. On the one hand we are proud of their deeds but on the other we feel sorry that we are unable to help them. Pakistan itself is not so powerful and strong to help practically its neighbour across its border in its war of freedom. However, as you know, three million Afghans have been forced to take refuge in our country as a result of war and their care is our Islamic and human responsibility which we are fulfilling for the last four and half years, and Inshallah will continue in future as well. Along with this demonstration of human sympathy, we are trying our best to resolve the Afghan issue politically and you might have read in the papers that the special envoy of the UN secretary general is starting a new session of indirect talks which will be held in Geneva next month.

People ask me what is the nature of these talks and how far these will help in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Since you represent your own areas and to extend guidance and advice on external and internal affairs from a part of your duties, I wish to place before you the factual position. The fact is that there are at least 1.25 lakh Russian troops in Afghanistan and as you know that Russian troops have never withdrawn easily wherever they entered but this is also a fact that the Afghan freedom fighters will not accept defeat. Their history is replete with the struggle for freedom. Their history is of self-determination and self-rule. They have in the past never bowed before outsiders and, Inshallah, will never do so before any other power. So, there does not appear to be an immediate solution of the Afghan crisis and neither can I, despite all my optimism, assure you by setting a date when the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

However, the Russian leadership itself says that they want to pull out their troops on some conditions. The basic purpose of these indirect talks is to see how the conditions set forth by Russia can be met and as result the four-point solution agreed upon by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of Islamic Conference could take a practical shape.

I think there is a bright ray of hope. Steadily and patiently we would reach the desired destination.

In our region, a country to which we are paying special attention for normalisation of our relations, is our eastern neighbour India. Before I say something more about her, we are sorry to say that though she is against the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, yet she has abstained to join Pakistan or other countries openly which are against the Russian intervention and pleading the cause of free Afghanistan.

Though I know that the Indian authorities have identical views on this issue, but the point I wish to bring out in this context is that some people say that being too small a country, you are trying to confront a super power at the behest of others. They are the people who are unable to identify Pakistan's entity. Let us look at the history of mankind, whether old or recent, you will never find such a unique example where a nation has given shelter to three million people of a neighbouring country. It is indeed a unique example and I don't have words to thank the people of NWFP and Baluchistan in particular and of Pakistan in general for looking after the Afghan brethren for the last four and half years. I also thank on my behalf and on your behalf, the Islamic and non-Islamic countries who have extended co-operation and assistance in this regard. Because this burden which we have voluntarily accepted and will continue to carry, by the grace of God, could prove hard without the help of these friendly countries.

It is totally wrong to say that Pakistan is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The fact is that it is the citizens of Afghanistan who are waging their war of independence with-

out resources for the last four and half years. They have put up a splendid performance. If you assess the positions of the Afghan Army, you will find that it was about one lakh strong four years ago while now it has been reduced to 30,000 because many of them have deserted their units to join the mujahideen. It is the weapons carried by these deserters with which the Afghan mujahideen are fighting.

I have asked on many occasions, whether the entire humanity has become so benumbed in the 20th century, that a country would succeed in dominating another by force, and the world would accept it blindly. This is not a question of size, of being small or big, it is a question of principles, and an Islamic country would not deviate from its principles. Therefore, if we cannot help them militarily we can shelter them honorably till the time they return to their homes.

People very often ask me how long will you keep them in Pakistan, and I always advise them to go and see refugee camps and talk to the Afghan refugees. Because when I meet them I often see a nostalgic hope in them that one day they shall return to Afghanistan: It is my faith that till they have this glitter of hope neither Pakistan nor Afghanistan or others should worry about them.

So far as Russia is concerned, when a superpower itself declares that they want to go back, let us believe their words without expressing doubts because there is no harm in accepting their words. However, in case they do not go back, the situation will not deteriorate. But if they fulfill their promise and go back, it would be a great deed not only for them but for us and for the people of Afghanistan as well.

I hope that Russia, being a superpower and a responsible country, would honour its words and create such conductive atmosphere which will help in arriving at a political solution through indirect talks. This would facilitate the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, thus paving the way for the return of the Afghan refugees with honour and the re-establishment of the Islamic and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. Thereafter, it will be up to the Afghan people to choose a certain type of government for their country. It will be their internal affair and there should be no interference in it from any quarter.

Now I will talk about India. It is our firm belief that in an atmosphere of confrontation, mistrust and suspicions, neither regional stability could be attained nor progress could be made in any direction in its true sense. A lot of efforts have been made by us in the past few years to improve relations with India, and these efforts have not gone [to] waste. There has been an exchange of many delegations on official and non-official basis. A joint commission has been established. The draft of our no-war pact and the Indian peace and friendship treaty are under consideration by the two governments and I hope that after further negotiations, an agreed document would be finalised.

It is our earnest desire that the two countries should forget the past bitterness and usher in an era of confidence, cooperation and mutually beneficial relations so that the people of both countries utilise their resources and energies for their welfare and amelioration.

It shatters our good wishes and sincere efforts when some responsible elements of the Indian leadership accuse Pakistan of interfering in their internal affairs. If we view the past and present history of both the countries, we find contrary evidence. However, this is not the occasion for reviving the old bitterness nor countering the allegation, therefore, I would barely say that interference in other's affairs is totally against our policies. To act like this is against our nature. Our attitude of noninterference towards the present state of affairs in Indian Punjab and occupied Kashmir presents a fresh vindication of our stand.

Three/four days ago when the Indian Airlines plane along with 255 passengers was hijacked to Lahore our reaction was extremely positive. At this critical juncture we utilise our best abilities and it is the blessing of Almighty Allah which enables Pakistan to successfully and honourably carry out this difficult task.

As you know, in the last seven years we have never taken advantage of the difficulties of anyone and we have no such intention in future. May God bless us to solve our problems and to keep our houses in order. We do not interfere in other's affairs and nor shall we allow others to interfere in our affairs. The Indian Secretary, foreign affairs, Mr. Rasgotra recently paid a visit to Pakistan which was quite successful. During the visit, further progress was made towards the finalisation of the agreements and the overall impact of his visit was very good. However, sometimes later, the situation in East Punjab caused some differences but I would like to reiterate that it always has been and, Inshallah, will be the policy of Pakistan not to take advantage of other's difficulties.

Pakistan is an Islamic country and Islam teaches not to take advantage of others' difficulties. On the other hand, Islam stresses that as a peace-loving country, we should live in love and amity. It is, therefore, impossible and inconceivable that Pakistan would interfere in India's internal affairs. Do you think Pakistan has such effective resources to exploit the Sikhs in East Punjab that India should construe them as an interference in its internal affairs? It is impossible.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to the internal affairs. My submission in this regard has three main parts. The first is about the budget, the second is about the overall internal situation and the third deals with the restoration of the political process, and the future course of action. There is a complaint from the members of the Majlis-i-Shoora and also from some other quarter, that the budget is announced and implemented first and then it is presented before the Majlis for discussion, which, it is said, is of no use. The complaint is not correct. Let me tell you that if your opinion carried no weight, then why should the government have requested you to be here at such a heavy cost to the state exchequer.

As you know, last year was the first time that the Majlis-i-Shoora discussed the budget. The officials from the Ministry of Finance and other concerned institutions benefited from your criticism and opinions. While preparing this budget your criticism and opinions were given due consideration.

The Ministry of Finance had analysed all your points and pro-

posals. Your opinions on the present budget will similarly guide us, and I assure you that, Inshallah, we would benefit from them. As regards the budget, the government is thinking on this subject and its basic decisions have already been made public by the finance minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan. You also know from Dr. Mahbubul Haq the development strategy of the government. So, instead of going into the details of the budget, I will elaborate some general aspects.

Firstly, it must be borne in mind that a budget, whether domestic or provincial or national, cannot be framed exclusively in line with personal considerations. You have to fix priorities, determined by the availability of limited resources. Therefore, no budget can be ideal and an all-encompassing document. It is all the more difficult because there is always a tug of war between demands of expenditures and the availability of income, and there is no divine or pragmatic solution for it. So even the best budget can be subject to criticism. In fact, the criticism does not mean the rejection of the budget, it is for its improvement. All your fresh ideas and new proposals will be welcomed.

Secondly, as you know, although the present government is fully involved in politics, it is non-political, for the responsibility to head it rests with me and I am proud of this responsibility. With the blessings of Allah my party is broadly based, it includes members of the Majlis-i-Shoora, the councils and members of the Zakat committees, and all those who believe in deen [religion]. My party comprises all the people of Pakistan, but it does not fit into the concept of a political party according to the political parlance. We do not represent the vested interests of any group. That is why our every budget has been above group and party interests, only national interest is the guiding factor.

Thirdly, the budget has been prepared keeping in view the future needs of the country. The energy sector has been allocated more resources because the energy requirements with their rising tempo are becoming so urgent that if immediate attention is not given to the additional power generation, a very critical situation can arise. Therefore, as much funds have been allocated in the present budget as possible so that an additional production of 1500 MW of electricity is achieved within the next one and a half year. It will bridge up the gap between the demand and supply of electricity. You may recall that in the last seven years, 11,000 more villages have been electrified and the number of electricity consumers has doubled. Whosoever, including the members of Majlis-i-Shoora, gets in touch with me demands electricity. Demands for more electricity can only be met when additional funds are provided to produce more power. Energy is needed not only for domestic consumers to improve their quality of life but also for industrial development, the demand of energy for which is increasing every day. New gas fields have been discovered at Pirkoh and some other places, which have been linked with the national network, but even then our need would not be adequately met from the existing resources. At the end of the year, some shortfall in the gas supply is expected.

Therefore, we are not only concentrating upon more power generation for which we have planned an addition of 1500 MW, we are also in search of new gas reserves. But, the question is how long can we go like this?

A developing country like Pakistan has so many demands of agriculture, industry and domestic consumption, and has only one source to meet these demands. May Allah bestow upon us yet more resources so that we could utilise them. As you know, a hydro dam is to be constructed at Kala Bagh which will be another source of electricity. But with the present quickened pace of development, the conventional resources are bound to fall short of the needs. The only solution for our energy problem is atomic energy.

We have repeatedly given assurances of our peaceful use of atomic energy, but some of our friends still think that Pakistan is interested in making an atomic bomb and that Pakistan's nuclear programme is against peace, and therefore no opportunities should be provided to her to promote this programme. Recently again, Senator Cranston of the United States said that Pakistan is getting plutonium from the Karachi nuclear power plant and has set up a plant at Kahuta where uranium is being enriched and that Pakistan has the capability and the Pakistani engineers posses the competence to produce the atomic bomb. The Government of Pakistan on several occasions, has categorically rebutted these allegations. It must, however, be clarified that we need atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to have it is our right. Almighty Allah has no doubt blessed us with capable scientists and innovative brains and we also have the capability, but we are against stockpiling of atomic weapons, which may lead to nuclear war.

We are against proliferation of nuclear weapons and in this regard we have made many proposals which show that Pakistan is for peace and disarmament. We are ready to accept measures which are necessary to contain nuclear proliferation. But it is strange that only Pakistan is asked to sign the non-proliferation treaty, while other countries like South Africa, Israel, India and many others who have attained nuclear capability are never asked to do so. Why this discrimination?

This is clearly a travesty of justice and fair play. The argument boils down to this: Since these countries possess it, so we cannot say anything to them. But since you do not possess the atomic weapon therefore we will use pressure against you.

We have conveyed it to them if they can make India, which has a number of nuclear power plants and has already exploded a nuclear device, sign the non-proliferation treaty, Pakistan will also sign it. To this, we did not receive any reply.

We have told India that if she has doubts about our neclear programme, we may enter into an agreement to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. We even offered India mutual inspection of atomic installations in the two countries but we never received a reply. As far Senator Cranston's allegations are concerned, we have told our friends to judge us from our past conduct and statements. Look into the explanations which we have given. We have always maintained that Pakistan's programme is totally peaceful. As you know I have said it many times that Pakistan has succeeded in enrichment of uranium and with the blessings of Allah there are only a few countries in the world who possess this capability.

But it is like a sword which is a weapon but can also cut your throat. There is no such thing as a peaceful nuclear device or nonpeaceful nuclear device as claimed by the Indian side with reference to nuclear energy. We say that Pakistan has not any programme of military nature, nor intends to have one in future. Our programme is only for peaceful purposes and no one can stop us from that.

With the blessings of Allah, Pakistan will be able to meet its energy deficiencies through nuclear energy. I hope that after my today's statement such allegations will stop coming up. I want my friends to know that relations among countries are very important and very delicate.

Part II

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[Excerpts] We are in need of education and we also need industries. Agriculture is our backbone and the nation cannot achieve progress without energy. But all these are meaningless if our country is not properly defended. But you will notice that the smallest amount has been earmarked for defence. Being a military government, we have allocated a sum which is the bare minimum for defence. I just told the members that Pakistan as a peace-loving country wants peace and friendly relations, with all its neighbours. But you know that peace and friendship is there only as long as you are strong enough. An instinct of barbarity always exists in human beings which can raise its head at any time. See what is happening in your neighbourhood. So, whatever amount you spend on defence is really inadequate.

We have tried to make our defence stronger with the minimum possible funds. It is my personal opinion that if your defence is not strong, your development programme is useless, your education is a waste. Whatever progress you make, it would be meaningless. If you are weak and your integrity and solidarity is at stake, then you be sure, that neither your budget is correct nor your defence, and no one can guarantee the security of Pakistan. But ultimately Pakistan's security rests with Allah. As far as the defence of Pakistan and professional skill of the military are concerned, these are the responsibility of the armed forces. This responsibility they cannot fulfil until and unless they have the confidence of the nation. Countries are not defended by the armed forces alone, but by the people, and, therefore, the armed forces should enjoy the nation's confidence. It is the duty of the nation to provide modern weapons to the armed forces for enhancing their professional capabilities.

The government is trying to fulfil its obligation to them within the available means of the country and the aid which we have received from friends for the modernisation of our armed forces. Our thanks go to one friend, the government and people of Saudi Arabia, who have always helped us at every critical juncture. We are grateful to them for their cooperation in buying weapons for Pakistan. With the blessing of Allah, today Pakistan is in such a position that no one can underestimate our defence capabilities. These preparations are not meant for confrontation with any other country, We are, however, leaving no room for any one to cast the evil eye on us, or think that Pakistan is a golden sparrow to be swallowed. There is no such thing. By the grace of God, Pakistan would be defended by its armed forces with the cooperation of the whole nation.

The English newspapers in their own circles are also getting popular. We have imposed some restrictions on the newspapers like abstinence from publishing political news as the political activities are not existing in the country. Now the newspaper owners have to sell their papers by writing editorials, columns, comments on politics, news of public meetings in a way that holds their readership. But the news can't be attractive without the political touch. And now as we have restricted them from publishing the political news, we find another type of news — like that of an accident in Kaghan, a dacoity [robbery] in some other area, looting on such and such road, and mass killing — displayed on the front pages of the newspapers. Whenever some sad incidents take place anywhere in the country it is widely projected by the newspapers and it appears that the law and order situation has deteriorated deplorably in a military regime which is neither political nor has enforced martial law in its true sense.

We all get an impression of lawlessness by reading the newspapers. I don't want to criticize the newspapers. They may publish news and I can't forbid them from publishing the news of a theft or dacoity. If I check this too what would they publish, for they can't fill their pages by the national anthem [as printed] alone. They want news which may help them to sell their newspapers. No doubt there is some law and order problem but not to the extent the newspapers are projecting. We have done a lot in this connection but that is being ignored.

Let me suggest that when you go back to your respective areas, analyse the situation. Whereever you find some problem, please do intimate the local authorities, the provincial governments, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon, me and all the others concerned. We would try our utmost to improve the law and order situation.

I have already told you that the law and order situation is a bit alarming but not to the extent to which it has been blown up.

Some times ago, the students tried to create disturbances in the country which were foiled by timely and effective actions. I assure the youth, particularly the students, that they are treated as the children of the country. But we want that they should give full attention to their studies. After completing their education they should start their life and if they want to come into politics, they should do so but at the proper time. They should not make use of the educational institutions nor allow political parties to interfere in their functioning.

I want to submit here that the ban on student unions will stay. We are determined to maintain peace and orderliness in all educational institutions. We would not allow the educational institutions to become political arenas. Instead, we would extend help in making them cradles of learning. Therefore, I hope that my young friends who are striving for the acquisition of knowledge will devote their precious time to achieve their purpose. I request the gentlemen who call themselves political leaders to do whatever they like when the political activities will be allowed but we would not permit them to keep contact with the student community.

Part III

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[Excerpts] Another step towards Islamisation has been taken a few days back. That was the enforcement of the anti-Qadiani Ordinance. Though Qadianis/Ahmadies had been declared non-Muslims before the present government took over, no laws were made to enforce this decision. Like many other achievements, the enactment of this law was also done by this government with the grace of Allah Almighty. And I am happy that the task of ensuring due regard for the belief in the finality of the prophethood has been performed by us. This law has created a salutory impact within the country and abroad, and a heinous intrigue which was hatched to disrupt our society has been done away with.

But this good step has given birth to a negative result in that some ulema and khatibs [prayer leaders] have started provoking sectarian feelings under the garb of this ordinance, which is regrettable. I will appeal to the preachers and khatibs of Islam that actions and comments which give rise to sectarian discord are no service to Islam. On the other hand, it is totally harmful to the cause of Islam which is a religion of unity and brotherhood. It is the religion of peace and tranquility. It teaches forgiveness, unity among the Muslims and safeguards the minorities. Let us pledge that we will carry out this message of Islam and do our best to keep the evil of sectarianism away.

The last portion of my speech deals with the politicial situation. Politics also occupies the last position in our national programme, but we have never in Paksitan denounced politics. We have condemned only the lust for power, confrontation and discord, violence and agitation in the name of politics. We want in Pakistan, and Islam also permits, that clean and healthy politics to prevail, politics which unites the people for the achievement of national goals and directs their energies toward the progress and prosperity of the country and the nation.

The politics and the political system which we tried in the past and which failed is not in conformity with our thought and religion. We tried to wear a coat which was not tailored for us. The fault lies not with the wearer but with the coat itself. Our genuine need is that we should have a coat according to our measurements which will suit us and prove durable and will be more confortable. Whatever you may call it but I want to name it, as Islamic democracy. It is asked as to how and when this Islamic democracy will be introduced. I have already explained this point in my speeches on 12th August last year and on 12th March this year in a public meeting at Peshawar. In these speeches I have made it clear that democracy will be restored but this will be the Islamic type of democracy, elections will, Inshallah, be held in the country but thieves, robbers, drunkards, smugglers and anti-state elements will not be allowed to take part in elections.

The new national assembly will be formed and will be called Majlis-i-Shoora, but the criterion for electing its members will be their personal character and the spirit of service and not merely the lust for power or wealth or family influence.

The new national assembly will, Inshallah, be a reflection of Wahdat-i-Millat-i-Islamia (unity of the Muslim nation) and will be free from professional monopolies. As a result of the next elections the people who will be at the helm of affairs will be the servants of Allah and the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). So far as the constitution is concerned its conceptual contradictions will be removed and the next elections will be held just in accordance with the Islamic shari'ah.

Mr Chairman, you may recall that the moment I set the goal towards the destination of Islamic democracy in my announcement of 12 August 1983, a particular coterie started opposing it. The painful thing is that the people who were in the forefront were those who call themselves the champions of democracy. They named their movement as the "Movement for the Restoration of Democracy". But when we analysed it, it was evident that these elements, in spite of calling themselves as champions of democracy were deadly against the Islamic democracy as they did not find any place for themselves in this system due to the criteria laid down in Islam for democracy and according to which we had chalked out our programme for holding elections. They are those elements, who have been claiming their constituencies as their birthright, but Islam does not recognise such monopolies.

In Islam the criteria for representing the people is one and the same and that is piety, spirit for service to humanity, fear of God and keen desire to serve the people. Whosoever deviates from this path and craves for representing the people, is motivated by self-interest. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) ordains that do not trust a person who wants to gain power and grandeur for himself.

These opponents of Islamic democracy committed a blunder by launching the vicious campaign of violence and hooliganism at the instance of their alien masters and with foreign money received by them. They totally forgot that the people were tired of violence, turmoil, exploitation and terrorism and were not willing to support any movement for subversion.

But when statement after statement in support of this subversive campaign started pouring in from across the border the real motive was unveiled. The people came to know as to the real forces behind this so-called movement. On this exposure, not only the other patriotic people of Sind also disowned it. Therefore this movement ended on the same negative point from which it had started. It left a trail of many killed. Many wives lost their husbands and a number of children lost their fathers. The point to ponder is who is responsible for this wanton loss of life and grave tragedy? I have full sympathy with the persons affected during this so-called movement and we pray that God Almighty give them fortitude. However, this movement died of its own. Law and order was restored in the affected areas of the country and the government proceeded forward according to its planned programme.

In spite of all the provocations, local bodies elections took place in a peaceful atmosphere and at the local council level the elected representatives of the people assumed their responsibilities and

started working. I have nothing else to tell them except express my gratitude. Now we are poised to enter into the second phase of the 12th August programme. The people openly and secretly ask me what would be the election schedule? When will the election campaign start? When will the political activities be allowed and when will the date for elections be announced? I wish to inform you that I have come across a number of people, both literate and common men, who tremble by the very name of elections. They say that national activities are going on well. For God's sake do not hold elections. Why are you bent upon holding elections in the country at the cost of the law and order situation. Nobody knows that under the cover of elections which of the alien powers will do mischief and God knows in which direction the new government will lead the country. However, according to the 12th August announcement elections to the senate, national and provincial assemblies will be held definitely and this phase of election will be completed by March 23, 1985 as promised.

The 12th August announcement is irrevocable and there is no likelihood of any change in it. The peaceloving citizens need not have fears from elections. The election campaign will be short but peaceful. And during the elections no manipulation will be allowed. They will be held under the supervision of the judiciary and the army. I have full confidence that the armed forces and the law-enforcing agencies, who have always responded to the call of the nation, will, Inshallah, at the present moment too, steer the nation to its destiny. The election commission is making preparation and it will fulfil its obligations on the stipulated time. The ban will be lifted from political activities at an appropriate time and electioneering will be allowed. I would appeal to my countrymen to cooperate with the government in the implementation of 12th August programme and beware of those elements who are out to obstruct the path of Islamic democracy. They to not want elections to be held in a peaceful manner so that virtuous people are elected and the constitutional and ideological foundations of the country are consolidated. I am sure that with the blessings of Allah and the support of the people we will foil their designs and achieve our aims.

In some circles it is whispered that when the elections are so close what is the purpose of nominating 30 to 40 new members to the Majlis-i-Shoora. It seems they do not realise that this entire house is my adviser and that of the government. Every member of this house acts as my eyes and ears as well as of the government. Why should we render ourselves blind and deaf before time? I would like to be benefited from the advice on the maximum members of this house. I wish that the maximum members of this house may be re-elected through the Islamic democratic way and may continue to guide the country along its Islamic ideological path.

The elections would be held in a free and fair atmosphere and any rigging would be considered not only against the democratic norms but also a violation of Islamic values. All of us have seen the fate of those who indulge in rigging. My statement should not be misconstrued to imply that we would manipulate to get the members of the Majlis-i-Shoora elected in the next election. Inshallah, most of our present members will succeed by dint of their qualities of character and not by rigging. Our hopes are centred round new leadership and people's support. I am confident that a new leadership will emerge from this house, from the local bodies and patriotic circles. It will come from Islam-loving people. Inshallah, the time is not far when virtuous and pious people will take their seats in this house as elected members. Till that time I and all of you will continue to discharge our duties as the servants of Paksitan.

Mr Chairman, before concluding my speech I wish to put forth a few points. As you know at present the total number of the Federal Council members is 310. But I am prepared to have even 500 members. Inshallah, the performance of the Shoora will come up to the expectations of the nation and the country. I hope you will extend your full cooperation in achieving this objective.

Before I express my views further, let us pray for those who are no longer with us since the last session. I hope that the house will offer fateha [prayers for the departed] for them. May Allah grant courage and fortitude to their bereaved families to bear this loss. I wish to extend felicitations on my own behalf, and on behalf of this house, to those friends who have recently assumed new responsibilities by joining the Sind cabinet. This a welcome step which has enhanced the prestige of the Federal Council. I hope this practice will continue in future as well.

I would now like to repeat some points. First of all, I want to refer to the curse of sectarianism. Several ulema, religious scholars and mashaikh [religious elders] are present in this house and many more are outside. If any one tries to inject division or sectarianism in the ranks of the ummah, in my opinion he does not deserve to be called a religious scholar. If one the one hand we are trying to enforce the Islamic system and on the other hand we are sowing the seeds of disruption and sectarianism, are we doing the right thing? Recently, a sad incident occurred. Since it it being investigated by a special body therefore I do not want to make any comment on it.

Part IV

GF221739 Karachi DAWN in English 19 Jul 84 p 6

[Conclusion of President Ziaul Haq's speech at the 10th session of the Majlis-i-Shoora]

[Excerpts] Let me mention here that the only section of society which did not create any problem for us is the working class and I am grateful to them. But it seems that now certain elements are trying to mislead them because we have decided to hold elections and these elements are not sure what type of representatives will be elected and how the elections will be held. I do hope that at least Islam-loving people will not allow any division amongst themselves and will leave no room for any misconceived actions.

Judicial system is an important part of Islamisation and the establishment of Qazi courts [courts governed by Islamic judges] would be turning point in the enforcement of the Islamic laws in the country. I hope it would prove a step forward.

The second important factor of Islamisation is the system of government. I have already said in my speeches that we stand for democracy and would ensure Islamic democracy in the country.

If we have faith in God Almighty who has given us Koran and Sunna for our guidance then we should turn towards these godly sources.

It has been very clearly mentioned in the Surah Shoora [Koranic chapter] and there is no doubt in it that Islam gives you basic principles though it has not provided detailed outline of the system of government. Is it necessary that we should have a parliamentary form of the government or the presidential one? Let me give you a name, we will, Inshallah, introduce Shooracracy here. Let us opt for democracy but no autocracy and dictatorship, do not bring in any system except Shooracracy, because it is the law of Islam. So the system of the government in Pakistan will be based on Shooracracy. It will be the Islamic system, the Islamic democracy wherein God Almighty will bless us with success.

Yaqub Khan on Ties With Neighboring Countries

BK211219 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Pakistan seeks to develop friendly and cooperative ties with all the countries of the region on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, national independence, and territorial integrity and nonuse of force, nonintervention, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. This was stated by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, while explaining the principles of the country's foreign policy during the discussion on the budget in the Majlis-i-Shoora [Federal Advisory Council] in Islamabad today. He said these principles were derived from the very nature of the Pakistan movement which defined our nationhood and has continued to inspire the aims and aspirations of our country since independence.

Referring to Afghanistan problem, the foreign minister said the key to a comprehensive solution of the problem was the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. About the next round of indirect talks at Geneva beginning on the 24th of next month, the foreign minister said Pakistan was (?sincerely) committed to the search for a negotiated settlement on the basis of the four principles. He emphasized that our policy toward Afghanistan is not at the behest of any country nor is it a policy that has been adopted in opposition to the interest of any state.

About Indo-Pakistan relations, he reiterated Pakistan's firm commitment to develop normal and good-neighborly relations with India. He made it clear that while Pakistan observes the established norms and recognized principles of good-neighborly relations among sovereign states, it expects India to do the same. We do not interfere in its internal affairs and equally expect India to refrain from interfering in our internal affairs.

Referring to the concern expressed by some members in the Shoora [advisory council] over reports about recent clashes in the Siachen glacier valley in northern areas, he said the government has invoked the established procedure for a negotiated settlement of the problem. A flag meeting between the local commanders of India and Pakistan was held last week. Efforts are continuing to prevent further incidents and to find a mutually satisfactory solution of the problem.

The foreign minister also referred to Pakistan's friendly relations with China and the United States and improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

About Pakistan's nuclear program, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan reaffirmed that it has an exclusively peaceful dimension and that we have no intention of acquiring or manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Speaking in the budget debate, the federal minister for labor and manpower, Mr Ghulam Dastgir Khan, told the House that the welfare of the working class is the basic strategy of the government's industrial policies.

Foreign Affairs Minister Holds Talks in PRC

For Beijing XINHUA coverage of the visit by Foreign Affairs Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan to the People's Republic of China, including reportson his talks with Chinese officials, see the 23 July edition of the China *DAILY REPORT*, South Asia section, and subsequent issues.

AFP: Niaz Naik's Scheduled Soviet Talks Postponed

BK231633 Hong Kong AFP in English 1611 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, July 23 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has put off bilateral consultations with Pakistan scheduled at foreign secretary level in Moscow from tomorrow, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

Last Wednesday the government announced that Foreign Secretary Niaz Ahmed Naik would pay a two-day visit to Moscow from July 24-26 followed by visits to East Germany, Poland and Hungary. However, the Foreign Ministry said his programme to the other three Soviet bloc countries remains unchanged.

The postponement "at the Soviet request" follows a similar decision taken by New Delhi earlier this week when Mr. Naik was to hold talks with his Indian counterpart on improving the process of normalizing their relations. Relations between India and Pakistan recently became tense following troop clashes on the 6,500-metre (20,000-foot) high Siachin glacier in the disputed Kashmir State. The local commanders held an emergency meeting to prevent any repetition of the incident.

Official sources did not give any reason for the Soviet decision and no new date has been announced for the consultations during which, they said, the two countries were also to discuss the United Nations General Assembly agenda.

The Afghanistan issue, which remains on the U.N. agenda, was expected to figure in their talks which were scheduled to precede the U.N.-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan set for August to find a negotiated solution to the question of the Soviet troops' pullout.

Briefs

Outgoing Envoys Meet Zia — The outgoing envoys of the Netherlands and Hungary, Mr Bernard Peyra and Jozsef Ferro, separately called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his chamber at the Federal Council Secretariat in Islamabad this afternoon. They discussed matters of mutual interest with the president. The foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik, was also present on the occasion. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Jul 84 BK]

NEPAL

Canadian Official Meets With King 20 July

BK201716 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] His majesty the king granted audience to the Canadian deputy minister for foreign policy, Montigny de Marchand, at the Royal Palace this afternoon. On the occasion, Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri and the Canadian ambassador to Nepal, William T. Warden, were also present.

Departs 21 July

BK211516 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Deputy minister of the Department of External Affairs of Canada, Montigny de Marchand, left Katmandu today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Nepal.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Pledges No Recurrence of Violence

BK231249 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Prime Minister R. Premadasa has proposed the decentralization of higher education at the electoral level to avoid congestion and unnecessary conflicts in universities set up in the cities. The prime minister was addressing the executive committee meeting of Colombo Central held at the Sucharita Hall in Colombo.

Mr Premadasa pointed out that a separate state would not be a solution to the country's problem. He said the government was determined to decentralize administrative power and thereby solve the problem of the people. The prime minister, who referred to the rumors spread throughout the country about the probable satyagraha [passive protest] campaign to mark the anniversary of the July disturbances, allayed the fears of the people. He said the government would ensure that there would be no recurrence of any violence in the future. He blamed certain sections of spreading rumors and resorting to violence as they could not bear the fact that the government is achieving the results of its various development programs.

Delhi: Tamils Begin Week of Passive Protesting

BK231612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] In Sri Lanka, Tamils have started a week-long satyagraha [passive protest] program in observance of last year's ethnic riots. The week will also be marked by peace marches through major towns to promote ethnic harmony. Meanwhile, the Tamil delegation announced they were staying away from today's resumed sitting of round table conference convened by President Jayewardene for finding a political settlement of the ethnic question.

AFP: High-Ranking Tamil Separatist Reported Killed

BK201040 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Colombo, July 20 (AFP) — Security forces have shot dead a high-ranking militant Tamil separatist in northern Sri Lanka, state ministry sources said today.

The man was identified as Ranjan Lala, ranked number three in the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which is one of several militant northern Tamil groups that have taken to arms in their quest for an independent state in the country's north and east.

The sources said Mr Lala was shot dead when the motorcycle on which he was riding failed to stop on orders of a special task force in Thondamannar, northern Jaffna district about 400 kilometres from here.

The incident occured on July 13, but the body was not identified immediately as relatives were afraid to claim it possibly because of threats by the militants, informed sources said. They said the militants probably did not want to admit that one of their top men had been killed.

But posters appeared in Jaffna yesterday paying "tribute to the captain" Ranjan Lala.

Mr Lala had a revolver and several rounds of ammunition when he was killed, sources said.

The Tamil Tigers is led by a man identified as Prabhakaran who sought refuge in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu a couple of years ago and was said to have been involved in shooting incident in Madras with a rival militant group from Sri Lanka.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,797

LD231521 Tehran IRNA in English 1514 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 23, IRNA — A communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran published here today said that on Sunday 10 Iraqi soldiers had been killed or wounded in a crossfire in the north western fronts and another six west of the Arvand River.

The military communique numbered 1,797 said that sporadic fire was exchanged between the Iranian troops and the Iraqi troops in most of the battlefronts Sunday levelling four Iraqi artillery emplacements in the north western fronts and another nine trenches and surveillance posts of the enemy forces west of the Arvand River.

The joint staff communique said that throughout Sunday Iran's Muslim fighters had fully maintained their ground in all battlefronts and checked logistic and engineering operations of the Iraqi troops. Abadan was hit by sporadic artillery fire of the Iraqi forces Sunday, during which 14 houses were damaged.

Forces Crush Second Iraqi Offensive in Sumar

LD231703 Tehran IRNA in English 1657 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, July 23, IRNA — An Iraqi offensive in the Sumar border region of Bakhtaran Province, the second in the past few days, was crushed by the Islamic forces Sunday.

The enemy suffered considerable losses in its latest desperate attempt.

The first Iraqi offensive in the region was checked on Saturday, during which 55 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Meanwhile, the Islamic forces held the upper hand in continued heavy weapons fire exchanges in other western battlefronts during the past 24 hours. During the exchanges four individual and group bunkers and several enemy weapons positions were demolished.

Montazeri Receives Oil Minister, Majlis Officials

LD232045 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Qom, July 23, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri has received here in the past few days a number of government and religious officials of the country. Among them were Majlis vice-speaker, Mohammad Yazdi, Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, Friday prayer leaders of Ahvaz and Zarand, as well as a number of Majlis deputies.

A quantity of gold collected by the people of Zarand in Kerman Province was presented to Ayatollah Montazeri for the war effort.

Khamene'i: Conciliatory Gestures Not Honest

LD211904 Tehran IRNA in English 1631 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 21, IRNA — "Now we are passing a fateful and determining era," said President 'Ali Khamene'i adding that "the Iranian nation has broken the aura of invincibility of domination-seekers by resisting their pressures."

He added that the economic and propaganda siege and other pressures upon the Iranian nation in the conflict created between Iran and its unwise neighbour (Iraq), as well as its (Iraq's) arming are among the most ordinary actions of the world powers.

Speaking to a group of police department heads and its political-ideological officials here today, the president added that domination seekers instigate and force a weak neighbour to attack and pressure the two side through propaganda and other sanctions while they render massive arms support to the aggressor. Nevertheless, he said, they have failed in this attempt and "our situation is getting better evry day."

The head of the Supreme Defence Council said "today we are hearing conciliatory words towards the policies of the Islamic Republic, from different parts of the world, most of which are devoid of honesty." This, he said, is because they feel that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a powerful force in the world's political scene.

President Khamene'i stressed that Iran has overcome the material power and advanced weapons of the U.S. and the Soviet Union through the people's faith and resistance and their tolerating of the hardships.

President Confers With IRGC Officials

LD231316 Tehran IRNA in English 1214 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 23, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni's special representative in the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC), Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati, and also the IRGC minister, Mohsen Rafiqdust, met and conferred with president and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i, separately, here this morning.

During the meetings they provided the president with a report on situation in warfronts and also issues related to the IRGC.

Meanwhile, President Khamene'i received the Friday prayers leader of Gerash, Fars Province, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ma'sumi, who presented a cheque for 2 million rials (dls. 22,727) as well as gold and jewelry donated by the people of the area to be spent for warfronts.

Furthermore, the cooperative of bakers of Tehran presented a cheque for one million rials (dls. 11,363) to be spent for reconstruction of the war-stricken city of Khorramshahr.

Khamene'i Receives Defense Minister, Issues Orders

LD231746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Colonel Salimi, minister of defense, met Mr Khamene'i, president and head of the Supreme Defense Council, and reported to him on the activities of the Ministry of Defense. Mr Khamene'i issued the necessary orders.

Prime Minister Receives Ambassador to Libya

GF221022 Tehran Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi met yesterday with Brother Khonsari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

During this meeting Brother Khonsari reported to the prime minister on his duties. Brother Musavi issued his directives regarding the relations between the two fraternal countries, Iran and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

President Briefed by Envoy

LD221637 Tehran IRNA in English 1451 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 22, IRNA — Haj Mohammad Kazem Khonsari, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Libya, met and conferred this morning with President 'Ali Khamene'i.

In this meeting Haj Khonsari presented the president a report on the field of his duty.

Afterwards, President Khamene'i gave him some guidelines regarding promoting of the brotherly relations between the Islamic Republic and Libya.

Meanwhile, Khonsari had a similar meeting with Premier Mir-Hoseyn Musavi Saturday.

Continuing Reportage on Visit by FRG's Vice Chancellor

Genscher Meets Velayati Again

LD211910 Tehran IRNA in English 1809 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 21, IRNA — It is the view of the Islamic Republic that if the superpowers seek true peace in the Iraq-Iran war they should end their support for the Iraqi regime and give a chance to the Iraqi people to decide on their own fate.

Unlike Iraq, Iran is also against the spread of the war in the region.

The foreign ministers of Iran and West Germany began their second round of talks on the issue of the war as well as trade relations and technical and technological cooperation between the two countries.

"The problem of tension in the region is the existence of a regime (Iraq) whose actions are not based on rational criteria. If the superpowers are after a true peace, they should stop their support for this regime and then the people of Iraq would have a chance to decide on their own fate and the region would get rid of the ominous presence of this regime," Foreign Minister Velayati said.

"We incline to live in good neighborliness with our neighbours and as opposed to Iraq's desire to internationalize the war and entangle other countries of the region, our effort is to prevent the spread of the Iraqi-imposed war against Iran to our other neighbours."

Dr. Velayati also pointed out Iraq's use of chemical weapons and its initiation and persistent attacks against civilian areas in the Islamic Republic.

He expressed appreciation for West Germany's stance against the Iraqi deployment of chemical weapons.

"The Iraqi regime began crying out for peace when it first occupied our territories and its financial and military backers portrayed Iraq as a peace-seeker when it was busy destroying and killing in our country," he added.

Genscher confirmed initiation of the war by Iraq. He said West Germany was opposed to the spread of the war and was concerned about the threat of its internationalization.

The Iranian and West German officials then discussed matters of bilateral trade, including the imbalance of trade between the two countries.

Technical cooperation and the transfer of technology as well as industrial issues were also discussed in the talks.

During the talks Foreign Minister Velayati was officially invited to visit West Germany, which he accepted.

The West German politico-economic delegation arrived here Friday for an official three-day visit.

Confers With Prime Minister

LD212142 Tehran IRNA in English 2115 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 21, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavitold the visiting West German foreign minister here this evening that in order to establish permanent security for the progress of the Islamic Republic, the Iraqi regime should be removed.

In response to Genscher's call for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, the prime minister said: "With the presence of Saddam's regime, the establishment of peace in the region is impossible and we insist on continuing the war until its elimination."

He said the 42-million Iranian nation was a powerful force which would have a determining role in the region.

The prime minister said West Germany had been more "realistic" than other Western countries in not making a mistake on the downfall of the Pahlavi regime.

Nevertheless, he said some countries had looked upon the Islamic revolution with their own criteria and thus had came to wrong conclusions.

The West German foreign minister said his country respected the beliefs of independent nations and expressed hope for the expansion of relations between the two countries in all fields.

Musavi said there were good grounds for the expansion of relations and hoped that this could be achieved with a balance in bilateral trade.

He also criticised the West, because of its racist views, for "not recognizing the legal system of Islam, in which one billion Muslims believed."

During his stay Genscher has also met with the Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Foreign Minister Velayati and minister of economy and finance.

Meets With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

LD212350 Tehran IRNA in English 1934 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 21 IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi- Rafsanjani today expressed hope that the trip of West German foreign minister to Iran would be a starting point for the improvement of relations between the two countries. Hashemi-Rafsanjani also expressed optimism that misunderstandings between the two countries would be resolved, noting that the Islamic Republic has been and still is suffering from such misunderstandings in its relations with the West.

Speaking in a meeting with the visiting FRG foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher here today Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added that the Iranian nation was naturally skeptical about relations with the West. Yet, said the Majlis speaker, we hope that these contacts would prepare a balanced state in all fields and the best grounds to start this, would be the common issues of the two countries.

Mr. Genscher also spoke on the common issues and disputes between the two countries, saying that the common issues were much more than those in dispute. He said that this could be a good basis for direct and expanded relaitons. He said his country respected an independent Iran and sought fruitful cooperaiton and relations with the Islamic Republic. Genscher added that presently economic cooperation between the two countries was good and expressed hope that Iran and the FRG would cooperate in cultural and educational fields as well. He stressed since there existed honesty and frankness in the mutual relations, his country was willing to hold political negotiations with Iran at the ministerial level.

Mr Genscher added that the FRG wanted to understand the issues of the Islamic Revolution and the people of Iran, and for this reason wanted to hold political talks with Islamic Republic's authorities. In conclusion, he said that these contacts would undoubtedly be beneficial and fruitful for the two nations.

Present in this meeting were the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Islamic Republic's ambassador to Bonn, Javad Salari.

Holds Talks With Khamene'i

LD221218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Federal German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who came to Tehran at the head of a political-economic delegation, was this morning received by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In the course of this meeting, at which our country's foreign affairs minister, Mr Velayati, and the two countries' ambassadors were also present, Mr Genscher conveyed the greetings of the FRG president to Mr Khamene'i and expressed hopes for the further expansion of cooperation between Iran and the FRG. He said: We have come to Iran to announce our full readiness to have extensive relations with the Islamic Republic in every field.

He added: The era of domination in the world is over, but unfortunately it has not quite ended yet. In our view, the future of this world will rest in the hands of those who, by relying upon their own culture and identity, would have respect for the culture and identity of others.

Continuing his remarks, the FRG foreign minister said: We are eager to expand relations between our country and your country in an extensive and appropriate form. In our view, our cultural cooperation with your country is particularly important. A large number of Iranian students are studying in Germany and we would like to see that German students are also permitted to come to Iran and become familiar with your country.

Afterwards, while welcoming the expansion of relations between the two countries with respect for mutual interests, our country's president said: These visits and comings and goings have many benefits including familiarity with each other's views and opinions on important international issues. We feel that the big powers in the world should become more acquainted with the culture of our revolution as well as the special language of the Islamic Republic; we feel that this acquaintance has not been made as it should have so far.

Mr Khamene'i went on: In fact, our Islamic Revolution was the desire and action of our people to create a change in their life which would permit them to live free and independent. Citing the big mistake committed by the big powers in connection with the correct recognition of the Islamic Revolution, the president added: I regret to say that the world's big powers, particularly America, have made historical mistakes in the case of our people and us. These are mistakes that cannot, perhaps, be rectified easily.

Of course, as a way of expressing my gratitude, I should say that during this period and within the framework of the stances adopted by the West against us, the FRG has given a better account of itself. The stand taken by your government in connection with the deployment of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime was a fair one. However, generally speaking, the stands taken by the Western governments, since the revolution and up to now, manifest the same big historical mistake in regard to our nation and country.

Mr Khamene'i added: For the reason mentioned, I feel that the Western governments are not sufficiently familiar with the culture of our revolution, with the language of our people, and with the faith ruling over this nation, and they are not as knowledgeable as necessary.

Emphasizing the "neither East nor West" policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, our country's president said: During the past one and a half century, the nation of Iran has always been subjected to violation and insult by the big countries and for this reason the slogans of "independence" and "neither East nor West," are the most welcome slogans for our people. In our international relations, we attach great importance to our independence, national interests, and the safeguarding of our national identity. In fact we would not have achieved the success we have so far if we had not relied upon our Islamic and national identity.

Mr Khamene'i added: With the succor of God and through the support of our people and their endless efforts, today we feel strong and secure in every field.

Concluding his remarks, he stressed the expansion and strengthening of relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the FRG, and thanked the FRG foreign minister for inviting our country's foreign affairs and finance and economic affairs ministers to visit the FRG.

Terms Talks 'Successful'

LD220938 Hamburg DPA in German 0846 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, 22 Jul (DPA) — Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today described his 3 days of talks with the Iranian leadership as a success toward the improvement of German-Iranian relations.

In a first review of his visit to Tehran, Genscher told journalists today that Iran had responded positively to German ideas about the development of relations. The basis for cooperation was an equal partnership in which the federal government fully supported Tehran's striving for independence and nonalignment.

The Federal foreign minister emphasized that his interlocutors had refrained from all attacks on the United States. "The word United States was not even mentioned," Genscher said.

German delegation circles said in this connection there were clear indications that the Iranian leadership was obviously prepared to seek dialogue and cooperation with Western states in future. The Iranian side had presented the invitation to Genscher as an important decision for Tehran's future course.

Several Iranian newspapers on Saturday sharply commented on Genscher's visit, pointing out above all that Bonn was supporting antirevolutionary elements and was a satellite of the United States. In contrast, commentaries today had a clearly more positive undertone.

The Iranian press emphasized, among other things, that Genscher in his meeting with Hashemi-Rafsanjani had left no doubt that the Federal Republic considered Iraq to be the attacker in the Gulf war. Concerning this, Genscher told journalists today that Bonn had never denied that Iraq had started the war with Iran. However, this assessment said nothing about the "objective causes" of the 4 year Iran-Iraq conflict.

He himself had made clear in all talks that Bonn was interested in a speedy end to the war, Genscher said. The Federal Government was worried that the conflict could spread and that "external powers" might intervene. However, Bonn did not seek to mediate but supported the efforts of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Departs 22 July

LD221222 Tehran IRNA in English 1155 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 22 — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister left Tehran this afternoon after a two-day visit. [as received]

During his visit, Genscher held talks with the high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran discussing mutual relations as well as political issues of the region and the world.

Velayati Terms Visit Beneficial

Tehran IRNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Jul 84

["Velayati Optimistic on Expansion of Iran-FRG Ties" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July, 22, IRNA — The visit of the West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Tehran was beneficial for the expansion of bilateral ties between the two countries, said the Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati after the departure of the West German official from here today.

Expansion of economic ties, the problem of unbalanced trade, the export of oil and bartering of non-oil goods were discussed with the German officials, Velayati said.

The Iranian minister also said that training of skilled work force for the industry and the issues of Iranian students in West Germany were talked about in the meetings.

The support that certain European countries give to terrorists was also discussed and it was asked of the West Germany

Government to notify those countries in this respect, Velayati said.

Genscher left Tehran after a two-day visit in which he held talks with senior Iranian officials.

Elaborates on Discussions

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Tehran on Friday heading a political and economic delegation to pay an official visit, having met and conferred with political officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Tehran for his country this afternoon. The West German minister of foreign affairs, during his stay in Tehran, met and conferred with the president, the speaker of the Majlis, the prime minister and his Iranian counterpart and discussed various issues of interest to both countries and expansion of relations between Iran and Germany. The foreign minister, the political undersecretary of that ministry, and the ambassadors of both countries were present at the airport to see off Mr Genscher and his accompanying delegation. The minister of foreign affairs of our country elaborated on the discussions held and the outcome of the meetings in an interview with our correspondent at the airport. The interview follows:

[Begin Velayati recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The trip of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, to Iran was made in connection with the trade relations between the two countries. Our negotiations revolved around commercial, industrial, cultural, and political relations between the two countries. I should tell you that West Germany is our main trading partner in the world and in the past year our trade exchange with West Germany amounted to about DM9 billion.

In many infrastructure industries of the Islamic Republic of Iran, West Germany plays an active role. In our nuclear industry, in telecommunications, electricity, heavy industries,and chemical industries, West Germany is actively involved. From West Germany, we receive nonperishable goods.

To coordinate the relations between various ministries and the FRG, it is necessary to have discussions between political officials of the two countries so that exchanges are balanced on both sides and are not one-sided — that is, in the interests of West Germany alone. The sale of our oil and nonoil good to West Germany should be balanced with goods we buy from them. Also, we should not remain importers of German technological goods but should try to transfer the technology from Germany to Iran, since Germany is a first-calss country as far as technology is concerned and does not have a hostile stance against Iran.

Of course, this does not mean that we agree with all the FRG's political actions. However, as with other countries, having relations with a country does not mean that we approve of all its policies. If we were to hold such a stance and act accordingly, no country in the world would match our foreign policy and our views.

In our negotiations we stressed that a balance should be maintained in our trade exchanges and emphasized that West Germany should undertake to train a number of our youths and students to gain the expertise needed in return for our sale of nonperishable goods from that country. This is the main method for the transfer of technology to our country.

Also, we discussed the problems created for our students in West Germany by that country's government and police during the past months and years. We warned them against the stance taken by some Western countries in support of terrorism and the leaders of terrorist groups and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This stance is in contradiction with the so-called human rights they claim to support. We told them that if they are not trying to use human rights as a political gimmick, they should fight terrorism and should not give shelter to the leaders of terrorists in their country. We asked them to pass on our warning to other West European countries. [end recording]

Tabataba'i Comments on Visit

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[Text] [no dateline as received] Sadeq Tabataba'i, adviser to Ayatollah Khamene'i, has said in an interview on Radio Luxembourg that Genscher's visit was "useful and successful." Asked what would be expected of Bonn, he said that Iran is interested in the Federal Republic paying more attention than it has to his country' economic and technological interests and deepening its cooperation with Iran at the international level as well. Tabataba'i stressed that Iran is not only interested in but also dependent on Western technology.

As for Iran's readiness to "open up" toward the West, the confidant of Khamene'i said that — as the revolution's initial problems are overcome and the new system is stabilized — there will be more time and greater scope to deal with other questions such as foreign policy and relations with other states.

ICO Meeting on Gulf War Criticized

GF230516 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jul 84

[From the "Political Follow-up" program]

[Excerpts] After all the media clamour about the peace committee ofthe so-called ICO and about what the Jidda meetings would produce, the reality expected here by political observers and analysts emerged. It proved the inability of these and other committees to foster peace or to end the hostile war which international imperialism has imposed on the Islamic Republic.

A quick interpretation of the attention paid to the anticipated results of the committee meeting by the imperialists suggests that they expected the meeting would lead to peace.

However, the time was too short for the meetings to produce anything. Therefore, why all the deception and publicity about committees like these? The answer is clear to those who know the nature of the imperialist media which has accustomed us to distancing the near and bringing near the distant. This media is endeavoring to grant the Ba'thist forces breathing space from the suffocating atmosphere of emergency imposed in anticipation of an Islamic attack.

Our people, knowing the intentions of others who deal with us, insist on continuing the holy jihad until all their rights are fulfilled. What is new about the outcome of the recent conferences? How do these differ from their predecessors? A people which has sacrificed in the name of dignity, freedom, and Islam cannot be satisfied with anything except its just rights.

For this reason, if the supporters of peace want to bring about real peace, they must, before anything else, be realistic and objective. Otherwise, no mediation will be successful, and a thousand mediators will not get anywhere. The truth is clear, and there is proof of the aggressor's crimes. No right that is asked by a people will be lost. God is great and victory will be for our great Islam.